NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. CAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Breadway. — BILLIARDS ROMEO JAFFIER JENEINS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Breadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF

WOOD'S MUSEUM Breadway, corner 80th st. -- Perfern

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-THE FAR WEST-THE PIFTH AVENUE THRATES, Twonty-fourth st.-MAN BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.

FOURTHENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)-GLOBE THEATRE, 729 Breadway.—VARIETY ENTER

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Breadway and 13th street. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Breadway .- THE BAPPAREE; OR

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 BOWERS .- GRAND STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street, -SHAKSPERJAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth sreet.-Afternoon

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. - VA THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Comic VOCAL-

BELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 905 Broadway.-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 555 Breadway. BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,-Negno Mr

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE-WELCE, HUGHES NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Scenzs IN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Breadway.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway. TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, November 15, 1870.

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FIRST CATCH THEM .- The Spanish court martial at present holding its sitting in Havana has condemned to death the leaders of the Cuban insurrection. Of what avail is condemnation if the men so condemned can remain at liberty?

THE DISAPPOINTED RADICALS in Missouri propose to read Carl Schurz out of the party. The radicals can't afford to do it, for Schurz and those who believe with Schurz form by far the larger part of the republican party at present.

. ARMS FOR FRANCE. -The French have lost so many arms in the series of disasters that have attended their military operations during the present war that they require a large number of new weapons for the fresh forces which are now being organized. The factories in France are actively employed in the manufacture of cannon and rifles, and thousands of small arms have already been procured in England as well as in this country. The Hudson river steamboat Vanderbilt has brought flown a carge of arms from Troy, which are to be immediately ferwarded to France for distribution to the new troops under the direction of the republican government at Tours.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS TAMMANY-The trip of Senator Fenton to California during pur late State campaign. "Call you this backing your friends?" But what interest had Fenton in our election, with Murphy in the Custom House? Slippery customers, these trading politicians. What says Murphy?

THE POETS OF THE Post are laboring very hard to make up a case in favor of General Cox, and against General Grant and the McGarrahan land lobby job; but the more they stir it the muddler they make it for Cox, and the clearer they make the justification of the President ia turning the case over to Con-

Too Many Cooks .- The old proverb of too many cooks will aptly apply to the republican party of New York in our late election, as compared with New Jersey, where they recog-nized only one cook for the party, the chief book at Washington. Hence the scanty republican lunch in New York on cold victuals, and the hot and bountiful party dinner in Jersey, with all the side dishes

America, Russia and England Face to Fac in the Dardauelles.

The American Congress having repeatedly protested against the impediment to free navigation in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, the anxiety of England to settle the Alabama claims at the time of the analogous demand of Russia for the abolition of unfair restrictions upon the freedom of the seas is very natural, considering the apprehensions of Great Britain as to the Russo-American

The United States government having never ratified the treaty of Paris of 1856, which rendered more stringent the previous stipulations for the exclusion of men-ef-war and for the obstructions to free navigation in the Black Sea and the straits connecting with it, Admiral Farragut and other officers before him never failed to contend that they had a perfect right to sail through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, and that the regulations entered into by the Porte with other Powers could not bind the United States, which was no party to such a regulation. These views of Farragut were formally corroborated by Congress in a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, asserting the right of this country to free navigation and its determination not to be held responsible for treaties made by foreign Powers among themselves without the consent or the approval of the American authorities.

This Congressional resolution, declaratory of the non-existence of the treaty of Paris so far as the United States is concerned, became the subject of diplomatic action on the part of Secretary Seward, and culminated in the modification of restrictions and taxes upon foreign shipping in the Eastern waters.

The principal effect, however, of this American intervention was to encourage Russia in demanding the removal of obstructions which were declared by the American Congress to constitute an outrage upon the generally acknowledged principle of freedom of the seas, and to lead to the agitation of the question of abrogating altogether the preposterous treaty, which would never have been concluded if the Emperor Napoleon had not been bent on humiliating Russia, and if England had not deemed it a matter of salvation to cripple the power of Russia in the East. It is a remarkable coincidence that, pending the issue of our differwith Great Britain, the United States should have played into the hands of Russia by co-operating with her in protesting against the stultifying stipulations of the treaty of Paris, and thus giving a semblance of confirmation to England's fear of an American-Russian coalition against her with a view of neutralizing her power of resistance in the

It may be observed, however, that this coalition of America and Russia was rather accidental than premeditated. Russia cannot infringe upon the treaty of Paris except by the general consent of the signing Powers or at the risk of war. The United States, on the other hand, being no party to that treaty, protests against any obligation to acquiesce in the attempt of the Porte to banish our men-ofwar from the Dardanelles, Bosphorus and the Black Sea. Thus, while the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Golden Horn would constitute a casus belli, that of the American squadron could not be construed into a violation of treaty obligations; and this is the reason why England desires to settle her accounts with us at a time when our American squadron could easily, without embroiling us in war, make a demonstration against Great Britain in the Black Sea, and to that extent give a moral support to the Russian demand for free navigation of the Eastern waters.

At all events President Grant will obliged to send some of our men-of-war to the Bosphorus for the protection of American missionaries and merchants in the East as a guard against impending dangers. The passage of our fleet through the Dardanelles will practically dispose of the insane pretensions to coerce the American government to accept a treaty which was concluded without its assent or ratification, and, of course, will leave it to the ingenuity of our cousins to put whatever construction they please upon the simultaneous arrival of the American and Russian fleet in the waters of the Dardanelles.

A great opportunity seems now to present

itself to General Grant to insist upon indemnification for the moral and material wrongs inflicted on the United States by the depredations of the Anglo-rebel cruisers upon our commerce, and by England's connivance with our enemies in destroying the integrity of the American republic, and at the same time of raising his country to the position of the arbiter of European destinies and stretching a hand to that young and vigorous twin giant of the East which freely proffered its own to us in our hour of peril. The angry howl raised by the English press against our bill of grievances produced for a time a perfect storm of animosity, which was supposed at the time to affect General Grant to such an extent as to make him recede from the ground taken. But, on the contrary, he simply displayed the attitude of repose which sits so gracefully on one who feels strong in the sense of justice and in the power and determination of his policy. To place this determination beyond the shadow of doubt the President caused Secretary Fish to address a communication to the British government, which imparted the official authority of the Chief Magistrate to the arraignment. Great Britain was summoned in that memorable despatch to do justice to the national and individual grievances of the American people. She has failed hitherto to answer this solemn appeal, and the United States, with a becoming spirit of forbearance and magnanimity, has refrained from pressing its demands. But England has a keen sense of danger, and Lord Granville seems now evidently appalled at the thought of having to confrent, at this critical juncture, two young and vigorous nations like America and Russia, which throw their strong arms around the

This sense of apprehension of the English government and its organs is not likely to be diminished by Ben Butler's highwayman cry. "Canada or your life," and by the political advantages which General Grant's administration is sure to derive from making the acceptance of the Fish ultimatum and the entrance

more aged and wornout kingdom.

of the American fleet into the Dardanelles the magnum opus of his Presidential period.

At this moment the republican party, broken by internal dissensions, is scattered and strewn, with a broken limb lying in almost every State of the Union, except New Jersey. To gather up these shattered remnants and bind them together into a strong and healthy body is beyond the power of any State physician. Let General Grant throw aside this mutilated and shattered carcase and gather around him new and fresh elements of governmental life, and, by boldly seizing the policy we put forth, gather in the nation in his grasp and hook to him all the States of the Union

with clasps of steel. Nor can even England complain for our upholding our national dignity and rights. If Ireland had secoded from England and we had given it tithe of the aid and comfort which England gave the Southern Confederacy she would have instantly redressed her grievances at the cannon's mouth. There are many in this country who think that General Grant was wrong in not sending Porter with our fleet to the Thames after the fashion in which England secured indemnity for the Don Pacifico claims in Greece and those against Abyssinia in Consul Cameron's case. It may be that the same wise and prescient sagacity which, in spite of momentary obloquy, so long watched and waited before Vicksburg and cut way through the Wilderness, has but bided the right day. That seems now to have sounded. Will the man answer to its call?

The Military Situation in France. The interest of the military situation still centres about Orleans and Toury, where the two armies that are to make an effective break in the present deadlock in France are confronting each other. A despatch from French sources, which is almost ridiculously noncommittal, says unauthenticated despatches have been received giving confused reports of another victory for Paladines' army over Von der Tann. Some details of the fight are ventured upon, and it may be that the account is true. The modesty of the French tells very well for its reliability; for it is evident had the matter been very uncertain that Gambetta would have telegraphed a complete victory at once. If, therefore, it is true that Von der Tann has been defeated again, Paris may take heart. If her deliverance is not effected she will at least have the satisfaction of giving her enemy a most uncomfortable scare. There is no doubt that the battle, if not already fought, is very imminent, and upon its result hangs in a great measure the fate of Paris.

Thionville, just north of Metz, has been bombarded by the Germans and the town is said to be burning. The movement towards Lyons continues, with no important strategic charges as yet, and a tunnel on the Strasbourg Railroad is said to have fallen in, hopelessly interrupting communication by that line. If this latter report is true it will prove an extremely severe blow to the Prussians, for their other railroad communications are round about and insecure. It is almost impossible, however, that it can be true. Even if the tunnel has fallen in, as reported, a German fatigue party is doubtless already at work clearing away the rubbish and preparing some means of reopening the road. Paris is reported distressingly short of provisions, which may well be believed, and a grand sortie is expected at any moment.

Press Associations and Padded Telegra

The controversy between the Tribune and the World about "padded telegrams," "dumped telegrams" and kindred matters. has brought out our lively little contemporary, the Star, which has a few sensible words to distinct association called the American Press Association. It is unfortunate that the entire city press is not included in one association. and that the New York Associated Press organization. If this were the case such papers as the Star, the Standard, the Mail, the Globe and others could receive reliable information, and the necessity of running a separate press association be obviated. We suggest that these papers be furnished with the news of the regular Associated Press at reasonable rates, and commend the subject to the attention of the Executive Committee. If the World and Tribune wish to "paddywhack" each other or "dump" cartloads of dirt upon each other's telegraph matter it is no business of ours. The greatest difficulty the HERALD experiences with its telegrams, both by cable and otherwise, is to find room for them in its columns. Instead of "padding" or "watering" them, as some operators do railroad stock, and as, it seems by mutual consent, the World and Tribune do their telegrams, the HERALD frequently has to condense its telegraphic reports, and in many cases, unless they are specially important, throw them out altogether. Nearly every day we are obliged to cast aside telegraphic despatches that would suffice to run almost any ordinary newspaper.

LORD GRANVILLE'S REPLY TO COUNT BERN-STORFF. -The text of Lord Granville's reply to Count Bernstorff, the representative of the North German Confederation at the Court of St. James, which we gave in full in the HERALD of yesterday, demands a passing notice from the fact that it places the neutrality practice of Great Britain on precisely the same footing as that of the United States. It does seem as if Lord Granville had the better of the argument : and if it be true that Great Britain is doing no more-acting neither less kindly nor more kindly-than the United States, Prussia has no just ground of complaint. In concluding his letter Lord Granville expresses the hope and belief "that so just and thoughtful a nation as that which Count Bernsterff represents will not permanently entertain feelings of rancor against England, or, he might add, the United States, for adhering as neutrals to the practice which they had always adopted, and which up to the outbreak of the present war has been the theory and practice of both the belligerents." Will Secretary Fish tell whether Great Britain and the United States are now sailing in the same boat?

IF THE ASSEMBLY IS A TIE how will Tammany manage it? Easily enough, after managing the Senate to her satisfaction last year, through the aid of the republicans, against the Young Democracy.

France and Germany-A Naval Prize Fight

in the Gulf of Mexico. One of the most inexplicable facts of the present war has been the utter inaction of both the French and German fleets. The former, created by Louis Philippe and liberally fostered by Louis Napoleon, was known to be formidable, and the latter may boast of some of the finest iron-clads affoat. Yet scarcely anything has been heard of either since the declaration of war. At length, however, the long, strange silence

has been broken. It was reserved for Ameri-

the old. The famous battle between the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard was the antetype of that between the Kearsarge and the Alabama; but no other similar naval engagement had since occurred, until the other day the French gunboat Bouvet and the Prussian gunboat Meteor blazed away at each other for an hour in the Gulf of Mexico. Both these gunboats entered the port of Havana on the 7th inst. The Meteor sailed out again after the departure of the French mail steamer Nouveau Monde, which immediately returned, fearing capture. On the night of Tuesday, the 8th inst., the Bouvet left port, but waited outside for the Meteor, which followed after the expiration of twenty-four hours-the time prescribed by law-a naval duel having been previously arranged between the officers of the two vessels. The Spanish war steamer Hernando Cortez also went out, bearing as umpire the Governor General of Cuba. The crew of the Meteor numbered sixty men; that of the Bouvet eighty. The Meteor carried three guns and the Bouvet five. Upon the coming out of the Meteor the Bouvet, which was ten miles beyond the offing, steamed inward toward the neutral line. The Bouvet opened the contest by firing five shots, which the Meteor promptly returned. The Bouvet then attempted to board the Meteor. In this she was unsuccessful. Her rigging became entangled, carrying away her main and mizzen masts. The rigging falling with the masts became entangled in the Meteor's screw. At the same moment the Meteor sent a shell into the inside of the Bouvet, smashing her steampipe. The Meteor, by reason of the disabling of her screw, became unmanageable, and the Bouvet, finding the quarters hot and capture certain if she waited until the Meteor could disentangle herself, quickly made for port under, it is said, both steam and sail, the Meteor continuing to fire meanwhile. The Bouvet succeeded in crossing into Spanish waters before the Meteor could disentangle her screw. At this time the Hernando Cortez fired a gun as a signal that the combat had closed. The telegram which announces this news adds that "both fought bravely." Victory was accorded to the German gunboat, whose three guns seem to have been too much for the French gunboat's five, thus calling to mind the old English brag that one John Bull was a match for three Johnny Crapeaux. Both vessels are now in the port of Havana, repairing severe damages, but eager for another fight. The Meteor had three men killed-whose funeral the German merchants in Havana all attended-and one man wounded. The Bouvet had three wounded and, perhaps, one man killed. The German residents were greatly elated, and were arranging a grand banquet for the officers of the Meteor.

This unvarnished tale of the battle of the ounboats offers no sensational horrors. There are no scuppers running blood, no magazines exploding and darkening the air with the detached limbs of grilled Prussians and frizzled Frenchmen; no shoals of sharks following in the wake of "huge leviathans affoat" to gorge their maws with Gallie or Teutonic tidbits. There is nothing, in fine, that would do for vellow-covered literature or the crimsoned boards of Old Bowery. We hear, indeed, the thunder of guns, the angry shriek of masses of metal hurled innocuous against iron plates, the scream of the Gallic cock and the triumphant cry of the German eagle, while above the asphyxiating volumes of belching smoke rises sublime, like another Don Quixote, the figure of that chivalric hidalgo, Captain General De Rodas, who has come forth to "see fair" between the two belligerents. It is a naval duel between France and Germany. with Spain for umpire. But, after all, were it not for the loss of three or four lives and the groans of a few wounded, the fight would be but a farcical fizzle.

The friends of peace may rejoice at the result of this combat, since it demonstrates that ocean warfare, at least, has reached a point where scientific defences have reduced the loss of life to the minimum, and made the deck of a ship in action a much safer place than many an American railroad car.

But the question of supremacy is not yet settled. The belligerents are bent on renewing the struggle. Having given the riparians of the Gulf of Mexico a taste of their quality, why should they not treat New York to a repetition of the same spectacle? There is plenty of sea room off Sandy Hook. Let that be the next duel ground. Yachts, steamboats, steamtugs and all kinds of available craft might be chartered to carry excursionists to see the show at the moderate charge of fifty cents for the round trip, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the wounded of both the French and German armies. Should the weather prove inauspicious on the appointed day, let the exhibition be postponed to the first fair day. If a grand dinner should afterward be given at Delmonico's to the survivors, who knows but it might inaugurate an era of good feeling and lead to ultimate peace between the two great nations now at strife?

MR. MOTLEY PEREMPTORILY RECALLED. It is stated that the President on Friday directed Secretary Fish to recall Minister Motley peremptorily, directing him to leave his affairs in the hands of Benjamin Moran, his Secretary of Legation. It seems the President had hoped that his previous disapproval of Mr. Motley's course would have influenced that gentleman to resign, but he was too thickskinned to take the hint.

Mr. Mundella's Lecture.

be found the lecture delivered last night at the Cooper Institute by Mr. Mundella, one of the members of Parliament for Sheffield, England. The lecture, as reproduced in our columns, is well deserving the attention of our numerous readers and of the American people generally. It is complimentary to America and American institutions, and it deals out in no stinted measure praise to American citizens. It treats of Great Britain and British reforms, and, while it does justice to the great reform meacan waters to be roused by the first thunders sure of 1832, it does not overlook the numerous and important progressive measures which of the Franco-German struggle for the mastery have followed. It will be observed by the of the seas. As the great naval battle of our civil war-that of the Alabama and Kearreader that while Mr. Mundella rejoices in the sarge-was fought on the eastern verge of the popular progress which his country has made Atlantic, so have the French and German he is not yet satisfied. The goal has not been reached, and he sees many difficulties yet lying Vikings brought their dispute to its western verge, seeking to emulate in the new in the way. Much as the lecturer admired this world what Americans had achieved in country, the institutions of which he has come to study for the benefit of his own, he sees blemishes which ought to be removed and deficiencies which ought to be supplied. His views on capital and labor are sensible. Mr. Mundella, like Mr. Hughes, who recently spoke to the same audience on the same subject, is a warm friend of the working classes; but he is no demagogue, no leveller. While he fights for the rights of the workingman he does not ignore the rights of the capitalist. We rather like the idea which Mr. Mundella andMr. Hughes represent. We shall be glad to welcome any number of the young English statesmen who are their coworkers in reform, By contact with us they cannot fail to be fited, and from their free speech it is possible we may learn. The time has gone by when nations existed for the benefit of the privileged few; and if ever the human family is to be one there must among all peoples be a free interchange of sentiment.

Archbishop Spaiding. The very interesting interview with Archbishop Spalding, which our correspondent in Baltimore recounts in another column, is cordially commended to those good Catholics who have had conscientious doubts about the Pope's infallibility. The Archbishop states the proposition clearly and tersely. The Pope is, of course, not infallible as regards his temporal powers or decisions, or it may be even as regards his private morals, although no man living is personally purer than Pius IX.; but he is infallible as the head of the Church which is infallible. The infallibility question was settled by the Ecumenical Council finally and beyond appeal, and it was decided by an overwhelming vote after a full discussion. The Archbishop gives a gloomy picture of affairs in Rome at present. The Pope is closely guarded by the Italian soldiers, and is virtually a prisoner in his own palace. The troops comprise some of the worst characters in Italy, and they keep Rome in a continual tumult. Murder and robbery, insults to priests and outrages on nuns, are of daily occurrence. The Archbishop puts his trust in God and looks hopefully to an early triumph of the Holy Father over all his enemies.

THE EXCLUSION OF RUSSIA from the Black Sea as a naval Power by the treaty of Paris of 1856 is a humiliation of which she thinks she has had enough. She has only to say that she has resolved to end it and then to put a fleet on the Black Sea, in order to force a settlement. The only Power that can interpose to punish this proceeding is England; but, should England send in a fleet to enforce the treaty, may not the United States, under no obligation to that treaty, send in a fleet to enforce fair play? Upon this question, on behalf of the freedom of the seas, as well as upon the Alabama claims, General Grant may reunite and consolidate the republican party, the city of New York with that important balance of power, the Irish vote; for would not England's difficulty with the United States be Ireland's opportunity? This thing, too, can be done without war; for England, on a pinch, would give up Canada to the Canadians and Ireland to the Irish rather than risk a general collapse from a war with the United States.

GENERAL SCHENCK, of Ohio, the republican financial leader in Congress, beaten by some fifty odd votes in the late election by Campbell (democrat), has consented, it appears, to carry his case to the House on some four or five hundred soldiers' votes of an asylum in his district which were excluded from the polls on a decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio. This decision was, that as this soldiers' asylum is on a piece of land belonging to the United States the asylum is not legally on the soil of the State of Ohio, and that, therefore, said soldiers, not being residents of Ohio, have no right to vote in her State elections. The constitution of the United States, however, says that each house of Congress shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its members; and, this being the case, there can be no doubt of the admission of those soldiers' votes by the House, so that Schenck may be counted in as the member elect from his district. Leaving all party considerations out of the question, the admission of Schenck on the votes of those soldiers changing the majority to his side will be right and proper; for the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court in the matter is one of the absurdest that we have ever heard of since the time of Justice Dogberry.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT. - A decision was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court at Washington, in the Deming case, which involves the legality of the Legal Tender act. The motion to restore the case to the docket for revision was denied, so that the original judgment, which affirmed the principle that debts contracted before the Legal Tender act became a law are payable in gold, is re-

COLLECTOR MURPHY is of the opinion that the republican party of New York sadly, yea, badly needs reconstruction. We think so too, and that the old and troublesome feud between the Fenton-Greeley faction and the Seward-Weed-Morgan-Conkling faction can only be cured by a new shuffle, cut and deal of the cards all round, and by leaving Fenton and Conkling to the choice of a treaty of peace or to the alternative of being left out in the cold by the administration. The President can get on without them in the Senate, but they cannot do much without the aid of the President.

Impeachment of Judge Woodruff-Fernande Wood Has Other Fish to Fry. In another place in this day's HERALD will

A number of idle rumors have been floating

around the city for some days past to the effect that Fernando Wood intends to move for the impeachment of Judge Woodruff at the opening of the approaching session of Congress. We are credibly informed that Mr. Wood intends to do no such thing. No matter what course Judge Woodruff has thought proper to pursue pending the controversy in regard to the enforcement of the election laws of Congress, there cannot be the slightest doubt that he acted in good faith and conscientiously throughout, and that not a speck can be discovered upon the purity of his judicial ermine. Fernando Wood is too old a stager, too thorough a veteran in the science of polities, too great an adept in the whys and the wherefores that govern political movements, to be guilty of a blunder in this day of ripeness in his political sagacity. No; Mr. Wood has "other fish to fry." Besides the multifarious duties devolving upon him as member of Congress, he has to-day a task to perform which has not fallen to his lot for a long, long time, since the days when he taught the magnates now wielding such tremendous power in this city the art and mystery of political manouvringa style of manœuvring that has enabled the democracy to hold undisputed sway for so many years. He has to teach the young members elect to the Forty-second Congress how to conduct themselves. He has to teach their young political ideas how to shoot. He has to show Bob Roosevelt that there is something to angle for besides speckled trout and something to fire at besides widgeon. He has to demonstrate to Colonel Roberts that, the Fenian game being bagged, he has to let fix at something higher than chambermaid subscriptions for the liberation of poor old Ireland. He has to mould the plastic mind of Smith Ely, Jr, into some steadiness of purpose, and to point out the way for that tall, lithe, energetic young gentleman to "take the hide off"as Oakey Hall would say-his radical opponents. Here is a trio for the "Veteran of Bloomingdale" to commence a new school of politics, based upon the old democratic eclectic system in Congress. It is a nucleus upon which a powerful opposition organization may be perfected in the House. It is a point from which the new aspirants for political honors may take a start for future preferment in the councils of the nation. They will, no doubt, visit Washington occasionally this winter for political instruction. And Fernando Wood is just the Mentor to lead these youthful Telemachuses-we do not mean "Tammany cusses"to future glory. He is now in the prime of a vigorous manhood. His head is as clear and level as any politician's in the country. His grand old white mustache glistens with pride in the hope of triumphs yet to be won by its erect possessor. In short, Fernando Wood looks younger than he did years ago; and evidently he is not at all inclined to extinguish his candle of future fame by an attempt at the impeachment of such an upright magistrate as Judge Woodruff upon puerile and frivolous charges.

The French Bazaar-Charity Opens Her

The Grand National Fair for the benefit of those who may have been widowed and orphaned in France by the horrors of the present slaughter-which we by courtesy call war-will commence its charitable ministrations this evening at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to say that the gentle presiding spirits of this great charity are women. What would there be of tenderness or charity in this wide world of ours if womanhood did not inspire it? This National Bazaar is organized and skilfully furnished with all the elegances which decorate the tables upon such occasions that even the love of pelf might be tempted equally with the impulse of charity to contribute a liberal patronage to this noble affair.

We need speak no stronger words in behalf of this enterprise than the touching language which the ladies themselves have uttered in their address: -

their address:—

The dead on the field of battle are at peace; the wounded soldier in the hospital is cared for by the sieepless benevolence, official and voluntary, of the country in whose cause he has been struck down. But who shall care for the widow and the orphan? Long after the smoke of the battle has melted away the desolated homesteads, the devastated fields, the ruined farms, the suspended industry of the regions over which it has raged, protract its awful work in pestilence and famine. Through Germany, where no hostile foot has trod, the cry of the homeless, the fatheriess and the poor grows daily more and more terrible. What, then, must be the wretohedness, the woe, the want of the populations which in France have seen, and daily see, their strong men taken from them to perish at their door, their present shelter and their hope of future support consumed in the configgration of all the savings of the past?

The Germans have already raised a splendid contribution for the victims of the war of their own nationality, and it was doubtless needed. Germany, though victorious, presents the aspect of Germany still suffering, both on the battle field and at home. It is true that her soil has not been desecrated by the harrowing scenes which followed the German arms into French territory. The Germans have not seen their villages desolated, their peasants hung at the doors of their own homesteads, their women dishonored even within the shelter of their own roof tree, their fields wasted until no grain of corn nor implement to raise food on the farms was left to feed the starving population of a hundred villages throughout a vast district of country, over which foreign troops swept with the devastating force of some deadly simoon. Germany has not experienced this. She has been spared the sorrows of the vanquished, but she is still entitled to sympathy, warm sympathy, for the thousands of dead and wounded victims with which regal ambition has blasted the fields of Lorraine and Alsace and crowded the hospitals of Berlin. Wherever a German resident is to be found-all over the world-including the cities of China and India, and even the mining colonies of South Africa, at Cape Town, as well as in this country, the Germans have contributed generously in aid of the sufferers of the war. Charity is universal. It knows no nationality in its preferences. Its ample heart, so full of love, cannot contract upon distinctions of race or individuality, of friend or foe. If it does it is not that virtue of which the Apostle Paul spoke as the greatest of the three great virtues.

The Germans in this city—to their credit be it written-have sent most generous contribu-